

XENIA SENTINEL.

SETH W. BROWN, EDITOR.
Office, on Main Street, opp. Court House.

Tuesday, May 17, 1864.



Reasons of promise, by freedom unfettered!
Reasons of hope to a warring world!
Reasons of glory to the stars above!
Reasons of glory to the stars above!
Reasons of glory to the stars above!

The News.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday a dispatch was caught as it passed over the wire, which told the joyous news that ten thousand of Longstreet's men, thirty or forty guns, and several Generals had been captured by Grant's grand army. The news was glorious, and caused a general rejoicing among the friends of our great cause. People had heard of the great battles fought, day after day, upon and below the Rappahannock, but little advantage on either side; they were afraid to rejoice; they feared that the grand army of the Union, under the first hero of the war, would yet be defeated, notwithstanding the very good news received. But this dispatch broke the spell. It announced something more decisive, and the pulse of the people beat free.

This dispatch is fully confirmed to-day, except as to the number of prisoners. Early on Thursday morning General Hancock made a terrible charge on the enemy's right wing, at Spotsylvania Court House, where General Lee had made a stand. The assault was highly successful. Six thousand prisoners, forty guns, and several Generals, were captured. Then followed a general attack, which was most furiously resisted, and almost as furiously resisted. Lee abandoned his fortifications and fell back, our army following. His railway communications with Richmond were severed.

Arrival of the 154th.

On Tuesday of last week a dispatch was received announcing that the 154th O. V. M. formerly the 60th O. N. G. would arrive at the depot, in the afternoon of that day. Accordingly many of the ladies of our city who had friends in the Regiment, and which of them had not, made preparations to regale the boys with some of the home luxuries in the shape of edibles before their final departure for the front. Long before the time announced for the train's arrival our snug little depot was literally crowded and jammed inside and out on every side till there was scarcely any room left for you to get your breath. We have rarely seen more beauty, bunting, bread and butter assembled together. At 5:50 P. M. the "boys in blue" came in. There were cheers and tears and washing of snowy hands and handkerchiefs, and sudden meetings and tremblings of delight, after which the boys with a right good will "went for" the Viands heretofore mentioned.

At the expiration of half an hour the train moved off, and a better regiment, one of better material, we will undertake to say has not before left for the "holy war." It is true they go out for a short period of time, it is not probable they will come in actual contact with the foe, but if they do, we know old Greene's reputation will not suffer at the hands of the gallant 154th. Success attend them. And may they all return to their homes and friends in safety and peace. The Regiment will probably be stationed at New Creek, West Va. We expect to have a letter from them for our next issue.

Rebel Plans.

The Gazette of Saturday published a letter written by B. R. Welford, chief clerk in the rebel war department, to an individual by the name of D. W. Lewis. The letter is a revelation of being genuine. It tells us what purposes to have been the military plans of the rebels for this campaign. General Lee was to be furnished with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, which were to be brought up from points of minor importance in the South. A small army, according to this plan, was to be put into the fortifications about Richmond, to defend it against any attack that could be made against it by way of the peninsula. Then a small army of thirty thousand men, was to be sent against General Meade, and by occupying strong natural positions, was to successfully hold him at bay. Then the great rebel leader, Lee, was to flank the army of Meade, and push into the North, where it was intended he should capture our principal cities and disintegrate peace.

This great plan is easily deranged. General Grant has succeeded in knocking it considerably higher than a kite. General Lee has found more to do than the can do in defending himself against the attacks of the army of the Union, instead of sending such grand orders, General Grant is moving down, in one strong

continuous line, upon the rebellion, and the armies of treason are melting away like an April snow. At the same time General Sherman in the West is hardly less active. He too is pressing the enemy to the wall. The favorite project of the rebels—that of carrying the war to Northern soil—has been again frustrated. Instead of that they have been driven back to the last ditch. Offensive! No indeed. Instead of that the rebel armies are fast melting away upon their own soil, and the rebellion goes down with a crash.

The National Guard—Letter from the 154th National Guard.

CAMP DENNISON, May 11, 1864.
EDITOR SENTINEL:
On Monday, the 6th O. N. G. were mustered into the United States service for the period of one hundred days, and I am happy to say but one man refused to take the necessary oath. If I knew the "purple" name, I would certainly endeavor to give him a friendly notice. He don't belong, nor is he in any way connected with Co. B; if he were I very much fear that he would have had his cowardly self seriously injured. We will in the future be known as the 154th Regiment. That troublesome consolidation question has been settled to our satisfaction. We have had attached to our Regiment, two companies from Madison county, which enables us to retain our field officers with the exception of our Major and Adjutant. The vacancies I understand have been filled from the Madison county Brigade.

On Tuesday, a delegation of Ladies from Alpha and Xenia, made Co. D a visit, bringing with them about a ton of chickens, cakes, pies and numerous other articles "too tedious to mention." Your humble servant being invited to participate, went in and certainly appreciated. The illustrations "Glaverson family of Co. B," certainly deserves passing notice. It consists of nine or ten boys, and is considered fairly unequalled. The influence they exert over the fast boys of their company, is unexampled; for when the Glaversons are not on duty, you bear their profanity or vulgarity.

There is very little if any sickness in our Regiment, and if there should be any, our friends at home need not fear any want of assistance.

The 154th under such an officer and gentleman as Col. Stevenson, will never fail to do her whole duty. The manner in which he treats his men, has already commanded the admiration and esteem of every eye in the Regiment. He is of that kind shoulder straps don't hurt. As an officer he may be considered among the most efficient in Camp Dennison.

For want of a sufficient number of men, Co. K has been divided among the rest of us. Lieutenant Canfield with some eighteen or twenty of his men are attached to Co. D.

To-day we drew our guns; they are the Enfield Rifles—a much lighter, finer and more serviceable gun than our old ones.

To-morrow we leave for the east, armed and equipped, ready for any work under Able may want us to do.

In my next, I may be able to give you something more interesting. I like every body else, except "the Powers that be," can not say positively, but can only guess at our destination; but will promise to go, where we will—no proving Providence—you will certainly hear from me.

Letter from Camp Dennison.

CAMP DENNISON, May 9, 1864.
MR. EDITOR:
Hereafter when one is asked to which branch of service he belonged, the response that he was one of the National Guards will bring honor to him.

The ability with which they left their fields and workshops at a time when much loss must follow the withdrawal of so many men from the country, is certainly an evidence of patriotism and faith in the triumph of Liberty.

And while they might have held the privilege of staying in the State, they threw aside personal considerations and have voluntarily been mustered into the service of the United States. No longer to be considered Militia but fully entitled to the honorable name of National Guards.

There is a life and interest in the performance of duty which is truly encouraging to us.

Animated with bright hopes for the future, and confident in the success of the fight, they show a zeal and cheerfulness which must prove beneficial.

From now till night there is a continual course of vivacity and earnestness to be seen every where in camp.

And the cheering news from the East and from the West inspires the heart of all with unbounded confidence.

A new day seems about to dawn on the land—a day of sunshine and peace in contrast to that which has been dark with clouds of war, when our soldiers home returning will rest in the enjoyment of the nation's prosperity.

The 60th Regiment expect to go to the east in a few days, and be ready to do their duty under the command of Colonel Stevenson.

May all do their duty and earn honorable name by showing themselves true men.

In haste yours, &c.

Good News on Friday.

On last Friday about noon, a dispatch passed over the wire announcing the success of Hancock in capturing a large number of Longstreet's men, several Generals, and thirty or forty guns. The news caused some excitement and much joy. The dispatch was copied, and hung at the window of F. Harris & Co's Book Store. It attracted large crowds, and pleased every patriot who read it.

Letter from Kentucky.

COVINGTON KY. May 9, 1864

EDITOR SENTINEL:

One great article of use here seems to be the wool. Almost daily wagon loads of the article are transported, through the streets to the manufacturers where it is made into tempting shapes to suit the different classes of customers. And I do verily believe if another Washington Irving should rise to write the history of the celebrated city, he would be as much befogged in clouds of smoke from long pipes and short pipes and no pipes at all, as the veritable Washington was in writing his history of Amsterdam, but I am not sure he could find any short pipes twisted in the hands of the smokers.

A casual observer from the other side of the river could not fail to notice a difference, in many ways of transacting the ordinary affairs of life in the style of dress, and the daily manners, particularly of those from the country. Their antique looking teams, the cut of their harness, and the appearance of their wagons attract the attention of a new comer. He even sometimes wonders how horses so thin in flesh can perform the labor the owners seem to require of them, but the spur and whip seem to encourage them forward. Nevertheless one sees many good horses here and some very fine ones.

The various denominations of religion usually found in cities in the country are represented here. Of those I believe the Catholic church have more members than any of the others.

There is one high school and six District schools, with from three to ten teachers in each school.

The schools are said to be in a flourishing condition, as the legislature recently made more ample provision for their support, but I doubt it.

Death of James D. Galloway, of Xenia, Ohio.

At the General Field Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 30th of January '64, James D. Galloway, in the 23rd year of his age; son of Thomas C. Galloway, of Xenia, Ohio. This young Veteran enlisted in the case of his country on the 3d of July 1861, as a member of the 45th Illinois Regiment. He had experienced many of the hardships of war; was faithful in the cause he had espoused; serving in the campaigns in Missouri and Kentucky. The last time he fought for that old flag he so much revered was at the battle of Chickasaw, and for his valor and bravery he was promoted to the rank of Corporal. He died from wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg. He was a member of the Christian Church, and was a devoted and faithful member of the same. He was a man of noble character, and his death is a great loss to his country and to his family.

George Thomson on President Lincoln.

In the speech of the English orator, at Washington, he paid the following high tribute to the mind and heart of the President.

"I am happy to know that in the crisis of the nation's fate, when the future has to be determined by your present action, the people of the United States are represented, in the person of their elected Chief Magistrate, by a man so worthy of esteem and confidence as the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. [Bravo!]

A man not only upright and honest, but sagacious and far seeing. A man who, six years ago, said:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. This government cannot endure permanently, half free and half slave." [Applause.]

Who declared his own opinion, and that of millions of the American people, when he said:

"I do not regard this matter of slavery as a very little thing,—this keeping of one small portion of our population in a state of oppression and tyranny, unequalled in the world, neither do the American people—those who regard it, not as a very little thing, but as a vast moral evil." [Applause.]

Who said:

"If we make exceptions to the declaration of Independence, which says that all men are equal, 'where shall we stop? If that declaration is not the truth, let us get the statute books in which it is written, and tear it out. If it is the truth, let us stand by it. Let it be our charter.' [Applause.]

The representatives of the people, gathered under Independence Hall, when they put forth the declaration that men are born free and equal, by the great Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, gave a majestic interpretation to the economy of the universe. That was their lofty, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to his creatures, and the rights of the whole great family of man. In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden upon, degraded, or impured by their fellow men. They grasped, not only the law of men, but the law of God, and they reached forward and seized upon the furthest posterity. They lightened a beacon to guide their children, and the countless myriads that should inhabit the earth through all future ages." [Applause.]

These were the words of Abraham Lincoln.

Road Notice.

Noted is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Greene County, on the 15th day of June next, to lay out and establish a new road, commencing in a county road near the residence of Daniel Taylor and at the Northeast corner of the lands of John Kiser in the township of Knox of the county of Greene and State of Ohio; and running thence south with the lands of John Kiser, Taylor, Shale, Thomas Taylor, Aaron Sanders, Moore Sanders and Mary Sanders (respectively) on the east from the hands of John Kiser, Taylor, Shale, Thomas Taylor, Aaron Sanders, Moore Sanders and Mary Sanders (respectively) to the furthest posterity. They lightened a beacon to guide their children, and the countless myriads that should inhabit the earth through all future ages." [Applause.]

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in when to stand before the people of Illinois six years ago, seeking at their hands the honorable position of their representative in the Senate Chamber of this House. To-night I quote them as the words of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, whose Government is represented, and well deservedly represented, at the court of every civilized nation on the face of the earth. [Cheers.]

To-day Mr. Lincoln, with the aid of a willing people, and a brave and devoted army and navy, has the power to give effect to these solemn and emphatic words; and the expectation of his history will be, the hope and prayer of every lover of the human race, are that he will give them effect, [Cheers.] and that as his illustrious and honored predecessor, the first President, was the chief founder of American independence, he may be known hereafter as the liberator of America from slavery; that Washington and Lincoln may go down to future ages linked in blessings and in fame together, the one the deliverer, the other the regenerator of his country. [Immense applause.]

"Shall they both forever rest, By all their country's wishes blest? When spring, with vernal fingers cold, Shall come to deck their hallowed mould? She, then, shall draw a sweeter sod Than fancy's feet have ever trod. There honor, to a pilgrim gray, Shall come to bless their honored clay; And freedom shall awhile repair To dwell a weeping heritage there."

THE WAR. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, MAY 14.
Information from the field on the 13th, at 8 A. M. gives fuller details of the battle of Spotsylvania. The opening was a complete surprise to the enemy.

Hancock moved at half past four A. M. and gained at once the foremost ridge-pits. Then he rushed on the rebels with fixed bayonets and captured about 6,000 prisoners—Johnson's Brigade taken at once. Hancock's forty-eight guns were also taken and brought off, the remainder, fifteen in number, were left just beyond our skirmish line. The rebels also attempted to retake the ridge-pits but were repulsed with great slaughter. General Warren, charged repeatedly against the enemy's work, but was unable to take them, an exhausting fight sweeping some portions of the rebels from the ridge. The rebels were driven back in great confusion, and held three lines of ridge-pits in addition to that captured on our left.

The World's Washington special of the 13th says:

Near dark our column, for the first time, occupied Spotsylvania village. This morning our pickets went out and Lee had fallen back on the road running straight to Potomac and Pennsylvania. At seven o'clock the morning of the 13th, the rebels came up in the night in time to capture one of Lee's pontoon trains. The Rebels, however, were on the east side of the river. Hancock's state positively that Lee's army is entirely worn out, and fearfully reduced by the tremendous losses.

WASHINGTON, May 13.
The following was received by Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, from Gen. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac; it being positive information from the front as late as noon yesterday:

"We have made a ten-trike to-day. Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over 4,000 prisoners, and 35 guns, and is still fighting. Everybody is fighting, and has been for eight days. We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more. Our losses are heavy. I can't say how many. If Aubrey's forces were here now we could finish them to-day. Hancock captured Ned Johnston, and two other Generals, besides hosts of lower grades. The Rebels are firm—bet your pile on it. Grant is a giant and a hero in war, but all our generals are gallant, and as to our men the world never had better."

[Signed] "INGALLS."
Dated Spotsylvania Court House, May, 12, noon.

BERNARD HUNDREDS, May 12.
At day light this morning the rear guard advanced.

At 8 A. M. Gen. Butler and staff, left the old headquarters. At 10 A. M. the whole force was in the direction of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

At noon the enemy was discovered to be entrenched; the 10th New Hampshire charged and drove the enemy from his intrenchments. There was skirmishing all the afternoon on our right, but no general engagement.

A number of rebels were captured including one Colonel. There has been no fighting on the left. The Petersburg Rebels are in good spirits. The Rebels are in the 11th days; Gen. Lee is in Richmond wounded.

The telegraph line between Petersburg and Richmond has been cut several days, as well as the railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 13.
The Extra Star says an officer who arrived here to-day reports at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a dispatch was received at the front from Gen. Sigel's command dated at Butler's Mountain, between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, at 10 A. M., announcing that our cavalry had torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, 26 miles below the former place and also that the track of the Gordonsville Road between Charlottesville and Kennington had been destroyed.

All the bridges between the above points on both roads have been destroyed.

WASHINGTON, May 13—6:30 P. M.
General Grant has just reached the War Department: "To E. M. Stanton:

"Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new one in the vicinity, or make through retreat, is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's Corps, are engaged in settling this question, and at 7 A. M. had come to his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure, yesterday, the news of his retreat, is a great relief. The whole force will be in motion, but the heavy rain of the last thirty-six hours rendered the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than in either of the previous days' fighting. This is owing to the great use made of artillery."

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THE GREAT Neuralgia REMEDY!!

The undersigned, having entered into partnership under the firm name of

Fleming & Dean,

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Book, Stationery, and Jewelry

Business at the old stand,

N. 4 Main Street,

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They will keep constantly on hand a full stock of

School,

Theological, and

Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

WALL PAPER,

JEWELRY.

AND

General Butlers in New Orleans,

By Parton. Mullin, &c.

By Timothy Titcomb; \$1.25.

AMBER GODS,

By Miss Prescott; \$1.00.

For sale by

Harris & Co.

DRUGS.

J. F. PATTON,

HAVING greatly enlarged and extended his Drug Establishment, and correspondingly increased his stock of Goods, is prepared to offer

Great Inducement to

Customers. He invites his old customers and everybody else to call at the old stand, three doors west of the Post Office, and examine stock and prices. Prescriptions compounded with neatness and care.

LAMPS, LAMPS.

A FINE assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, very low, at

PATTON'S.

VIOLINS,

BOWS, Strings, Bridges, and everything PATTON'S

Coughs, Coughs.

ATTENTION to that cough in time, "delay is ruin." You can get a cure that will cure you at

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Juvenile

TOY BOOKS,

at Harris & Co's.

TOILET SOAPS.

PERFUMERY, Extracts, Hair Dressings, Fancy Goods, and Notions of all kinds at

PATTON'S.

Notice.

Having sold our entire interest in the General Hardware, to Messrs. Hoover & Son, we cordially recommend them to our patrons.

D. R. EIGHTH & BROS.

Xenia, March 22, 1864.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was mutually dissolved on the 1st day of December, 1863—John Fleming to sell all debts, and pay all liabilities.

JOHN FLEMING.

Xenia, Jan. 25, 1864.

Correspondence.

Please ladies, pour the balm of consolation into my heart by writing to me, before the memory of soldiering renders me dumb to any of your letters. Please exchange if desired, with J. C. D. Co. 8, 9th & V. I., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

DR. G. BARBER,

Xenia, Ohio.

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